FACTS ON FILE

World News Digest with Index

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Week in Headlines

International

India lacked support for UN bid to Korean parley; Reds threatened to reject "2 sides" meeting.

Russia signed aid pact with East Germans; Nazi Naumann barred from West German political race.

New Sultan installed in Morocco; France opposed UN debate.

Iran regime jailed Mossadegh, opened talks for U.S. aid.

India, Pakistan agreed on Kashmir plebiscite plan.

United States

Senate group reported Govt. "penetrated" by Red agents.

Astin reinstated as head of Standards Bureau.

Armed forces invoked new measures against racial segregation.

5 Pittsburgh Reds convicted.

Stevenson ended world tour.

Kinsey reported on women.

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

India Faces Rejection

Reds Assail Parley Plan

The U.S. apparently succeeded this week in efforts to bar India & other "neutrals" as UN delegates to the Korean political conference.

Indications were Aug. 27 that India would not get the ⅔ support required in the full UN Gen. Assembly. Britain, India's chief sponsor, appealed Aug. 26 for the Allies to forget their differences after the issue was decided in the Assembly.

Russia, which tried to exploit Allied disagreements, issued a new threat during the UN debates: the Reds might refuse to take part in a "2 sides" conference restricted to participants in the Korean war. Russia proposed a "roundtable" parley in which only 4 of 15 participants would be countries that fought on the Allied side in Korea.

Indian Bid Checked

The drive by British Commonwealth, Asian & Arab countries on behalf of India lost ground Aug. 20-26 during debate in the Assembly Political & Security Com. in New York. Most Latin American delegates came out in support of the U.S. policy. Several West Europeans decided to abstain, with the result that pro-Indian forces were reduced to less than ⅔ of the Assembly.

France & the U.S. were reported unofficially Aug. 25 to have agreed on a trade: French abstention on India in exchange for a U.S. vote against a Security Council hearing for Moroccan Nationalists.[1]

ROK Rejects India

South Korean Forgn. Min. Yung Tai Pyun, in a statement to the Political Com. Aug. 24, said India should sit on the Communist side if it attended the Korean conference. He declared that it would be "next to impossible" for South Korea to "collaborate" with India in the parley. Pyun said the Assembly was free to invite India if it so desired; the ROK would announce after the Assembly acted whether it would attend the conference.

Pyun condemned India for "trafficking with the Communists" & "intriguing with them to make the free world look contemptible." He said India maneuvered the UN into an armistice to save the Reds from defeat and put across a compromise on repatriation of POWs that favored the Reds. "What India has done . . . is mainly appeasement to the Communist aggressors," he said. India had made no "active contribution to our concerted effort to stop that aggression." The ROK spokesman challenged India to live up to the "high moral standard" in Kashmir that it advocated for others.[3]

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Dulles on UN Revision

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told the American Bar Assn. in Boston Aug. 26: The UN Charter was "obsolete before it actually came into force" because it was drafted in 1945 before the advent of the atomic bomb. He said the U.S. would seek revisions to eliminate "serious inadequacies" when the "pre-atomic" Charter came up for review in 1955 (as provided in the Charter). He implied that the Security Council veto rule should be altered, the Gen. Assembly given more authority.[2]

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India Would Accept 'Draft'

Indian UN delegate V. K. Krishna Menon told the Political Com. Aug. 25: India understood the American view that only the belligerents should settle the Korean war, but Korea had been a UN problem since 1947 and the parley should be a "round-table" conference. He urged the development of a "post-armistice" attitude toward Korea. He said India had never "stood up" as a candidate for the conference but would decide whether to attend after the views of the Gen. Assembly & Communists were made clear.

Menon said India had been led to believe that Red China & North Korea were ready to enter the conference "in a spirit of reasonableness & accommodation." He sponsored a resolution to have the UN Secretary General notify Red China & North Korea of UN proposals for organizing the Korean conference.[4]

Lodge on U.S. Policy

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. told the committee Aug. 25: The U.S. did not "oppose" India. "We would not favor the inclusion of any non-belligerent state" on the UN side. He reiterated that the armistice agreement called for a "2 sides" conference and that Korean questions could not be settled in a parley opened to all comers & all issues.

"In view of the known attitude of the Republic of Korea," Lodge added, "we believe the participation of India would jeopardize the success of the conference." India could play a "central & constructive role" in a later conference on other Far Eastern questions, he said.[5]

A pamphlet on India issued by the U.S. State Dept. Aug. 20 said: "The issue of freedom vs. communism may be settled [in India] during this decade." "If democracy succeeds in India, all of South Asia is buttressed; if it fails, the outlook in Asia will be very bleak indeed." "On most of the fundamental issues in the UN, India has clearly indicated its preference for the methods of the free world." The pamphlet reviewed U.S. technical aid in Indian farm & community development, said U.S. "confidence in India & our respect for the country are being repaid by greater friendship & faith in our policies."[6]

British Seek Harmony

British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill & his Cabinet met in London Aug. 25 to discuss ways of preventing a serious Anglo-U.S. split over Korean conference plans. State Min. Selwyn Lloyd told the Political Com. Aug. 26 that Britain would accept defeat on India with "good grace".[7]

1—see p. 282G1 2—see p. 67A; Vol. V, p. 418N 3—see pp. 282C3, 269F3 4—see p. 270D1 5—see 270F1 6—see 168D 7—see 270C1 (Consult Index to this & previous volumes by name & subject for other references)

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Reds Demand 'Roundtable'

Russia, supported by Red China, continued its campaign to make the Korean political conference a general roundtable on Far Eastern questions & bring in countries not primarily involved in Korea.

Peiping Statement

Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai of Red China, in a statement broadcast Aug. 25, indorsed Russia's proposed slate of conferees. He said:

- The conference should not "take the form of 2 sides of the Korean armistice only" although there must be "unanimous agreement of both sides of the Korean armistice" before its decisions were adopted.
- The parley should be a roundtable at which withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, including "UN forces & the Chinese People's Volunteers," would be the first subject discussed. It should then settle other Korean issues, "thereafter discuss other questions."
- Red China would consider the UN's proposals on organizing the conference. He implied that the Reds might balk at entering the conference if they did not like the slate of UN conferees.

(North Korean Forgn. Min. Nam Il issued a statement Aug. 26 indorsing the Soviet & Chinese Red viewpoints on the Korean conference.)[1]

Vishinsky Scores U.S.

Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky charged in the Political Com. Aug. 25 that the U.S. would exclude India from the conference as "revenge" for India's failure to send fighting forces to Korea. He accused the U.S. & ROK of plotting to "wreck" the conference, resume the war if Korea was not unified "the Syngman Rhee way."

Revises Parley Slate

Vishinsky revised & expanded Aug. 25 his proposed slate of conferees after Sweden, originally a Soviet nominee, announced it did not want to take part in the conference. He added Mexico, Syria, Indonesia, Egypt & Czechoslovakia to his list, expanding it to 15. (Others: U.S., USSR, Britain, France, Red China, North Korea, South Korea, Poland, Burma, India.)[2]

Vishinsky continued his denunciation of the U.S. Aug. 26. He charged that the U.S. was acting like a "master race," trying to dictate terms of the conference. He foresaw no "fruitful results" from a "2 sides" meeting.[3]

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge challenged Vishinsky's labeling of several non-Asian Red satellites & neutrals on the Russian list as "neighbors" of Korea. The Russian delegate maintained that the USSR should be rated as a Korean war "neutral." Lodge declared that the Reds were conceded the right to send whomever they chose to their side of the conference table, must recognize that the UN had the same privilege.[4]

Prisoner Disputes

The British member of an Allied Red Cross team returning to Munsan Aug. 26 from a tour of POW camps in North Korea said the Reds had caused "general frustration" of their mission through "restrictions, delays & petty arguments."

Brig. R. M. Jerram charged that the Reds had let them question only a few selected prisoners in Camps 1 & 3 in North Korea. He said they were refused the right to inspect Camps 2 (where officer POWs were held) & 4, had been trailed throughout the tour by "a lot of nasty little thugs with submachine guns."

(James T. Nicholson, exec. vice pres. & gen. mgr. of the American Red Cross, said in Tokyo Aug. 25: Allied Red Cross teams would "stay on the job in North Korea despite all the obstacles which Communist authorities are placing in the way.")[6]

The UN announced in the Military Armistice Comm. Aug. 21 it would have the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. investigate Communist charges that Red Cross delegates were hampered in their contacts with Red POWs in UN camps. Maj. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, chief UN delegate on the Armistice Comm., said the Allies had "nothing to conceal."

(An Allied source said Aug. 24 that Communist Red Cross delegates in Pusan had spent most of their time complaining about alleged Allied interference and had paid only 2 visits to Koje Island camps. Distribution of Red gifts of cigarettes & canned meat to Koje prisoners was said to have been interrupted Aug. 21 when the Red POWs set up a bedlam of cheering. The Red Chinese & North Korean Red Cross delegates refused to cooperate with American guards to silence the demonstration.)[7]

Say U.S. Airmen Tortured

U.S. prisoners exchanged in Panmunjom Aug. 20 said the Reds used torture in an effort to extort "germ warfare" confessions from captured American fliers during the war.

They told of one pilot who was taken to Manchuria for grilling, then returned to a Korean camp & left chained to a pole in the hot sun until he died from starvation & exhaustion. He refused throughout his ordeal to "confess." The Reds were said to be holding captive airmen in their Camp No. 2 at Pyoktong, on the Yalu River in North Korea.

Another returnee related Aug. 21 how 50 Americans were killed by attacking Allied planes because the Reds confined the POWs to an unmarked camp in an area known to be under Allied air attack.[8]

Reds on POWs Detained

A Chinese Red broadcast Aug. 25 said "about 400" Allied POWs had declared they did not want to be repatriated. The Reds claimed they had not given POWs in their hands special screening on the question, tried instead to persuade recalcitrants to go home.

Allied POWs returning to the UN side reported Aug. 26 that some officer POWs slated for detention by the Reds under prison sentences were being released after all & would soon be exchanged.[9]

(U.S. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy [R., Wis.] told the Marine Corps League at a Cleveland convention Aug. 20 that the U.S. should warn that it "will wipe [the Chinese] Communist leaders . . . from the face of the earth" unless they return all U.S. prisoners "immediately." Such a policy "would regain our lost prestige among the nations of the earth . . . actually insure peace.")[10]

Exchanges

Allied totals of prisoners repatriated in Panmunjom Aug. 21-27: ROK 1,850, U.S. 963, Canada 21, Britain 40, Australia 6, France 4, Netherlands 2, one each from Turkey, Colombia & Greece. Total Communists repatriated since the beginning of the post-armistice exchange reached 48,424 Aug. 27.

The first shipload of released American POWs since the armistice —328 men aboard the naval transport *Gen. Nelson M. Walker*—landed in San Francisco Aug. 23.[11]

211,625 Medals

The U.S. 8th Army reported Aug. 22 it had awarded 106,000 Purple Heart medals, 105,625 other decorations to men who served in its ranks during the Korean war. 2,056 were awarded to non-Americans (994 to South Koreans). The total did not include U.S. Navy, Marine awards.

Sgt. Hiroshi H. Miyamura, 27, of Gallup, N.M., a Japanese-American, was given the Congressional Medal of Honor when he returned to Freedom Village Aug. 20 after 28 months as a POW. He won the decoration for heroic action in covering the retreat of his squad Apr. 25, 1951, when he was wounded & captured.[5]

GERMANY

Moscow Announces Favors

7 Soviet concessions to the East German Govt. were announced Aug. 23 as a delegation of East German Red leaders ended a 3-day stay in Moscow. They were promised:

An end to reparations payments after Jan. 1; release of all Germans held in the USSR for "crimes connected with war" except those under prison sentence for the worst kind of crimes "against peace & human-

1—see p. 270F2 2—see 270B2 3—see 270E2 4—see 270F1, D2 5—see 271B1 6—see 245G2 7—see 270C3, 263A3 8—see 263E-F2 9—see 270A3 10—see 267B1 11—see 270B3

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Montgomery Warns West

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Britain, deputy Allied commander in Europe, told the Canadian Club in Ottawa Aug. 25:

"The major objectives of Soviet policy are to get control of China & of Germany, and to separate the U.S. from its allies. This is their No. 1 project. If they achieve it they win."

Montgomery said "positive & aggressive" Communist tactics were being met with "negative & defensive" Western strategy. "British & Americans hardly speak the same language" on the Far East. "I have never been clear myself as to what is the Western policy toward Eastern Asia."[1]

ity"; return of 33 industrial plants to East Germans by Russia (value 2.7 billion marks) & waiver of payment to Russia of 430 million marks for 66 plants already returned; reduction of occupation-costs assessment against East Germany to not more than 5% of the East German budget; raising of diplomatic representation between Russia & East Germany to embassy status; release for East Germany from repaying debts incurred to Russia since the war; Soviet shipment of 590 million ($147,500,000 at Soviet value) rubles worth of food, coal, steel, other metals, cotton & other goods to East Germany plus extension of 485 million rubles in Russian credit.

Malenkov Plays Host

Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov, who attended a reception at the East German Embassy Aug. 22 honoring Premier Otto Grotewohl's delegation, warned West Germany to drop its association with the Western bloc. Malenkov said Germany would become "either one of the most important sectors for strengthening peace & security in Europe or the principal European base for new aggression."[2]

West Discounts Gesture

The U.S. State Dept. said Aug. 24 that Russia's renunciation of East German reparations would involve only $800 million, out of $10 billion in German reparations claimed by the Soviets. The U.S. said Russian concessions to Germany fell far short of previous Western concessions and that Moscow was trying to bolster a discredited "puppet" regime in East Germany, mislead West Germans on the eve of their elections (Sept. 6).[3]

West Germans expressed doubt that Russia would account for the 90,000-100,000 German prisoners it allegedly held from World War II. (Russia admitted in 1950 to holding 13,500 Germans, said 9,700 were under sentence for "grave" war crimes.)[4]

Nazi Barred from Politics

Dr. Werner Naumann, 43, who was State Secy. in Joseph Goebbels' Nazi Propaganda Ministry, was barred Aug. 24 from running for election to the West German Parliament. The North Rhine-Westphalia State Govt. classified him as a "Category II Nazi." Persons so listed were prohibited from engaging in political activities in West Germany.

Naumann had been conducting a Nazi-type campaign of "beer hall" speeches in the Ruhr district as a German Reich Party candidate for Parliament. He was recently freed pending investigation of charges that he had plotted to seize power in West Germany.[5]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Cambodian Talks Gain

Gen. Paul DeLanglade, French commander in Cambodia, said in Pnompenh Aug. 24 that France was willing to give King Norodom Sihanouk military command of Cambodia. But the general said France would maintain troops in the state as long as the Viet Minh threat to Indo-China existed.[6]

French Raid Rebels

A French commando raid on Samson, 100 mi. south of Hanoi on the Annam coast, was reported Aug. 24. The raiders were said to have smashed a Viet Minh base, capturing ammunition, killing 31 rebels & taking 16 prisoners. Remnants of a Viet Minh force were driven into Tonkin Gulf from a 500-sq.-mi. Red River Delta area 80. mi. from Hanoi by pro-French Viet Nam forces Aug. 17-23.[7]

U.S. Aid Report

U.S. military equipment deliveries to allies in Jan.-June 1953 totaled $2.363 billion (compared with $1.447 billion in July-Dec. 1952, $880 million in Jan.-June 1952), Forgn Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen reported to the President Aug. 22.

Peace prospects were "somewhat brighter" than 6 mos. ago, the free world's buildup "encouraging," Stassen said. He reported European production up 4% over 1952, the Jan.-June 1953 rate being the highest since World War II. He said Russia's hydrogen bomb would change U.S. planning because "it is a most important factor in the world security balance. It makes the combined strength of the free nations all the more important."[8]

Douglas Vs. U.S. Tariffs

Lewis Douglas, ex-U.S. Amb. to Britain & special deputy to State Secy. John Foster Dulles, called for immediate lowering of U.S. tariff & custom restraints on trade in a report released by Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 24.

Douglas reported on a study begun in March after Anglo-U.S. financial talks in Washington. He said liberalization of the U.S.' "restrictive protectionist policy" would contribute substantially to making the pound sterling a "hard" currency, which was "of major importance to the national interests of the U.S." If sterling convertibility is not achieved, he warned, "it might be regarded as the failure . . . of an economic system of which the market place is the central feature." He said the unity of the free world would rest on "a precarious & fragile" base until the U.S. lowered barriers to commerce.

Pres. Eisenhower called the report a "most valuable contribution." It was referred to the President's new Comm. on Forgn. Economic Policy.[9]

Trade With Reds

Kyodo News Agency in Tokyo said Aug. 22 the U.S. had agreed to let Japan ship galvanized iron, fertilizer, sulfa & 16 other items to Red China.

A British destroyer Aug. 24 fired a "warning shot" past a Chinese Nationalist gunboat trying to capture the British freighter *Nigelock* near Amoy. Nationalists reported 4 British, one Italian & 1 Danish ship intercepted off Red China July 26-Aug. 23.

Police in Milan, Italy seized 3,460 tons of strategic materials believed slated for Red countries Aug. 21.[10]

Chilean Forgn. Min. Oscar Fenner said Aug. 21 Chile would sell copper "without limitation to all the world." The U.S. State Dept. said Aug. 22 the U.S. expected Chile to honor its pledge not to sell copper to Red nations. Fenner said Aug. 23 no such pledge had been made but Chile would accept no European orders while negotiating with the U.S.[11]

Austria on Treaty

Austria notified Russia Aug. 19 it would accept any peace treaty establishing Austrian freedom & guaranteeing the country's right to develop.[12]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Picks Economic Adviser

Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 24 appointed Canadian-born Dr. Neil Herman Jacoby, 43, dean of the Business Admin. School of the U. of California at Los Angeles, as 2d member of his Council of Economic Advisers.[13]

(Charles E. Egan reported in the *N.Y. Times* Aug. 24 that the White House was establishing a network of economic experts across the U.S. to report monthly or oftener on economic trends in their areas. They were being chosen by and were to report to Commerce Undersecy. Walter Williams, White House economic adviser.)[14]

Other Personnel News

The President gave ex-Amb.-to-Cuba Willard L. Beaulac a recess appointment as Amb. to Chile Aug. 22.[15]

Public members of the Forgn. Econ. Policy Comm. appointed by Gen. Eisenhower Aug. 22: John Hay Whitney, N.Y. investment banker; Jesse W. Tapp, exec. vice pres. Bank of America; David J. McDonald, CIO United Steelworkers pres.; Cola G. Parker, Kimberly-Clark Corp. chrmn.;

1—see 18L 2—see 271B2, 262E1 3—see 271F1 4—see 107P 5—see 255F3 6—see 264D1 7—see 272C1 8—see 272G1 9—see 265C3, 144N 10—see 223B3 11—see 68L 12—see 271B3 13—see 180B, 266A1 14—see 224F1 15—see 266C1

John H. Williams, Harvard U. political economy prof.; Lamar Fleming Jr., pres. Anderson, Clayton & Co.[1]

Resignations: John Lincoln McCabe, 76, White House social staff employe under 9 Presidents, Aug. 6; Paul L. Styles as NLRB member Aug. 7.

Civil Service Comm. Chrmn. Philip Young called on Pres. Eisenhower at the "vacation White House" in Denver Aug. 22, then told reporters that: (a) the Republican Admin. already had dropped 80,000 persons from Govt. payrolls, a $300 million annual saving; (d) 100,000 more would be dropped for another $300 million saving by the end of this fiscal year.[2]

Fall Speaking Schedule

The Denver "vacation White House" announced Aug. 25 that Pres. Eisenhower had invited Panamanian Pres. José Antonio Remón Cantera to visit him Sept. 28. It also listed the following speaking trips scheduled by the President for the fall:

Sept. 21—addresses at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass. & at a GOP rally in Boston.

Oct. 13—a trip to Hershey, Pa. where the state Republican organization was to celebrate Pres. Eisenhower's 63d birthday (Oct. 14).

Oct. 15—an address at a convention of the Future Farmers of America in Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 17—a trip to New Orleans for Louisiana's sesquecentennial.

Oct. 19—a trip to the Rio Grande River where Gen. Eisenhower was to meet Mexican Pres. Ruiz Cortines for the dedication of Falcon Dam on the Texas-Mexican border some 75 miles downstream from Laredo, Tex.

The announcement called the 26,294-ft.-long dam "an outstanding example of practical cooperation by 2 neighboring countries in the utilization of a common resource." The dam was built by the U.S. & Mexico under supervision of the Intl. Boundary & Water Comm. (U.S. & Mexico) to serve the lower Rio Grande Valley. It included power plants on each side with capacity to produce 31,500 kw. of electricity each.[3]

Aids Flood-Stricken Iowa

Acting on advice of Civil Defense Admin. Val Peterson, Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 26 added $70,259 to $100,000 previously allocated for flood disaster relief in Iowa.[4]

Takes 'Real Vacation'

Pres. Eisenhower interrupted his Denver "working vacation" Aug. 27 for a 6-day "real vacation" at a mountain-side ranch on Byer's Peak, 72 miles northwest of Denver. He was the guest of Aksel Nielsen, Denver Title Insurance Co. pres., & Carl Norgren, Denver manufacturer.[5]

1—see p. 273A-B2 2—see 211D 3—see 273D2 4—see 216K 5—see 273D2 6—see 273F2-E3 7—see 273F2-E3 8—see 273F3-274C1 9—see 78F; Vol. XI, 269K-L 10—see 153K 11—see 259C-E1 (See Index for other references)

Govt. Infiltration Charged

The Senate Internal Security Subcom. charged in a 26,000-word report Aug. 23 that "the Soviet international organization" had penetrated the Govt. "from the lower ranks to the top-level policy & operating positions" and stole "thousands of diplomatic, political, military, scientific & economic secrets." The FBI "learned the underlying facts . . . and time & time again . . . notified the proper administrative agencies" but the Democratic Admin. then in office failed to act, the subcommittee said.

Among the subcommittee's findings:

Communists got "each other into government, helped each other to rise in government and protected each other from exposure." "They colonized key committees of Congress." "They hired each other. They promoted each other. They raised each other's salaries. They transferred each other from bureau to bureau . . . from Congressional committee to Congressional committee. They assigned each other to international missions. They vouched for each other's loyalty." In general, they "worked behind the scenes—guiding research and preparing memoranda on which basic American policies were set, writing speeches for Cabinet officers, influencing Congressional investigations . . . manipulating administrative reorganizations. . . ." "They helped write laws, conduct Congressional hearings and write Congressional reports."[6]

Printing Office Probe

Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. charged Aug. 22, after a 2d day of closed hearings in Los Angeles, that Deputy Public Printer Philip L. Cole, 46, the Govt. Printing Office's security director, had cleared "35 cases of Communist activity" and was "responsible for men like [Edward M.] Rothschild in the GPO."

McCarthy said the GPO loyalty board had opposed hiring Bertha Lomack "but Cole reversed the decision," she was employed and "she was later caught stealing classified" data.

McCarthy Aug. 20 had released testimony of Cleta Guess of New Orleans, GPO ex-employe who had sworn she had seen Rothschild take a secret U.S. Merchant Marine code book and examine aviation data in 1943. Miss Guess said she "loved him [Rothschild] dearly" until they quarreled over Rothschild's communism.

Cole Denies Charges

Cole retorted in Washington Aug 22 that he "did not come into contact with the [Rothschild] case in any manner" and that Miss Guess had told the FBI she thought Rothschild loyal.

Cole called McCarthy "entirely" wrong about the Lomack case, which he said was one of only 2 appealed cases he had reviewed. Cole said he had considered Miss Lomack "undesirable" but had recommended reversing board findings against her on "loyalty" grounds. The Public Printer upheld him, he declared, and Miss Lomack was dismissed promptly after being caught "picking up a restricted document." Cole said Aug. 21 he did not believe atomic or other top secrets had been stolen from the GPO by Red agents or even had been available there since they (the secrets) "wouldn't have been here in the first place." He denied GPO laxity in the handling of any of 35 loyalty cases since 1947. 15 of the 35 employes involved had been fired, one had retired and the others were to get full investigations, Cole reported.[7]

McCarthy Vs. Press 'Subsidy'

McCarthy followed up his attacks on the *Washington Post* & its editor, James Russell Wiggins, by declaring in letters to 7 editors & publishers Aug. 21 & to Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield Aug. 22 that the Govt. "subsidized" dissemination of the *Post's* "deliberate falsehoods."

McCarthy said the Post Office was losing $240 million a year in handling "newspapers, magazines, etc." He asked Summerfield for an estimate of how much it lost in distributing the *Post*, the *Daily Worker* & the *Wall St. Journal*. (McCarthy said he had "no complaint" against the *Wall St. Journal* but saw no reason for subsidizing it.)

McCarthy called the *Post* "a paper typical of those which feel that freedom of the press means freedom to deliberately lie, and to twist & distort facts." He accused it of lying about him in an editorial attack on his questioning of *N.Y. Post* editor James A. Wechsler.

Washington Post publisher Philip L. Graham replied Aug. 21 that *Post* editorials consistently had held that "newspapers should be charged the full cost of mail service." He said, "We do not agree with Sen. McCarthy that newspapers should be compliant to a Senator's demand just because Congress has voted mail rates that may provide a subsidy . . ."[8]

5 Convicted in Pittsburgh

Steve Nelson, 50, & 4 other Communist Party leaders were convicted by a federal jury in Pittsburgh Aug. 20 of conspiring to teach & advocate overthrow of the U.S. Govt. by force. U.S. Dist. Judge Rabe F. Marsh sentenced all 5 Aug. 25 to 5-yr. prison terms. Nelson's co-defendants were: Benj. Lowell Careathers Sr., 73; Jas. Hulse Dolsen, 67; Wm. Albertson, 43, & Irving Weissman, 40.[9]

Lattimore Reversal Asked

The Justice Dept. asked the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington Aug. 24 to reinstate 4 perjury counts against Owen Lattimore which U.S. Dist. Judge Luther W. Youngdahl had dismissed May 2. U.S. Dist. Atty. Leo A. Rover accused Youngdahl of usurping a jury's functions by ruling on issues not properly before the court. He said that Youngdahl, in invoking the First Amendment to dismiss the first count, in effect had given "the defendant a license to testify falsely under oath."[10]

Perjury Check for Clergyman

Chrmn. Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. announced Aug. 24 that the committee was sending to the Justice Dept. the testimony of hearings involving the Rev. Jack Richard McMichael, 36, to determine whether he or witnesses against him had committed perjury.[11]

A-Plant Guards Ousted

Atomic Energy Comm. officials announced Aug. 25 the dismissal of Andrew J. Sobien, 35, & Oscar M. Hernandez, 33, atomic plant guards at Los Alamos, N.M. for refusing to answer questions of investigators checking their charges of lax security. The 2 guards had charged in letters to Pres. Eisenhower & the Congressional Joint Atomic Energy Com. that Los Alamos security was virtually worthless. They were quoted as refusing to answer the investigators in the belief that the check was intended as a "white wash."[1]

ARMED FORCES

Navy Drops Segregation

Navy Secy. Robert B. Anderson ordered Aug. 20 the "complete elimination" of racial segregation among civilian employes at 43 Southern naval shore stations, where racial policies had conformed to "local custom." When some high-ranking officers expressed reluctance to end segregation without explicit orders, the Navy decided Aug. 21 to send out written instructions to "proceed . . . toward" elimination of separate facilities for Negro & white workers.

(Army & AF officials said Aug. 21 they knew of no impending change in their policy, which was to "bow to local feeling" in racial matters affecting civilians. Defense Dept. officials said Aug. 23 the fall of 1955 was the target date for eliminating segregation in state-operated schools on military posts.)[2]

H-Bomb Race

Chrmn. W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.) of the Congressional Joint Atomic Energy Com. announced Aug. 21, after his committee conferred with Central Intelligence Agency officials, that the U.S. still led Russia in the hydrogen & atomic weapons race.

Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Comm., warned in an Aug. 19 letter to Chrmn. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. (made public Aug. 21): "It is . . . a fallacy to assume that a stockpile of atomic weapons in our hands is in itself any longer a complete deterrent to aggressive action."[3]

AF to Drop 10,500

The Air Force, reducing manpower because of budget cuts, was revealed Aug. 24 to have told 6,500 Reserve officers that they would be dropped in 60 days to make room for 6,500 ROTC men graduated in June. Turnover of an additional 4,000 was also being planned. Meantime, 13,000-14,000 college juniors in the AF's ROTC were told that they must take flight training or be eliminated from the corps and become eligible for the draft.[4]

Record Flights

17 Air Force jets Aug. 20 landed at Lakenheath, Eng. 11 hours.-20 mins. after leaving Turner AF Base, Albany, Ga. for the 4,485-mi. nonstop flight (refueled over Iceland). The same day, 8 jets from the same base landed at Nouasseur, Morocco, after a 4,475-mi. flight in 10 hrs., 21 mins. The 2 flights were the longest made by single-engine jets.

A C-99, world's largest plane (6-engine, double-decked cargo ship), "smashed every international cargo-handling record in existence" when it landed Aug. 20 at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., with 60,000 pounds of cargo, the AF announced. It had made a 7-day round trip to Germany via Bermuda & the Azores. 23 crewmen manned the plane on the trip.[5]

Names in the News

Lt. Gen. John E. Dahlquist, acting Chief of Army Field Forces since June 30, was appointed permanent Field Forces Chief Aug. 24.

Comdr. Eugene P. Wilkinson was designated Aug. 19 to command the still-uncompleted *Nautilus,* the first atomic-powered submarine.

Joseph P. Burger of Akron, O. was elected national commander of the Army & Navy Union Aug. 15 as a 5-day annual encampment was ended in South Bend, Ind.

Anton Kneller of Philadelphia was elected national commander of the Military Order of the Purple Heart in Chicago Aug. 15.

DEMOCRATS

Stevenson Returns

Adlai E. Stevenson, returning to New York Aug. 20 after touring the world for nearly 6 months, painted a generally optimistic picture of the free world's progress in the Cold War and of chances of averting world war.

The defeated Democratic Presidential candidate warned, however, that reversion to isolationism "spells disaster." The U.S.' most pressing job was to preserve the "grand alliance of the free peoples" against communism.

Stevenson denied reports that Pres. Eisenhower had offered to appoint him Amb. to Sweden. It was confirmed Aug. 25, however, that he had turned down a "feeler" for a nomination to the U.S. delegation to the UN Gen. Assembly.

Stevension refused to tell whether he regarded himself as the Democratic Party's leader and said he did not know whether he would run again for President in 1956.

'McCarthyism' Led Questions

Since leaving the U.S. Mar. 2, Stevenson had visited Korea, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, Indo-China, Indonesia, Malaya, Burma, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Egypt, Lebanon, Israel, Cyprus, Turkey, Yuogslavia, Greece, Germany, Italy, England & France. He said he "talked with everyone from cobblers to kings," "never" criticized Eisenhower Admin. handling of foreign affairs and "sought to explain American attitudes & positions when I had to. . . ."

He had been asked more about "McCarthyism" than about any other issue, Stevenson reported. He said he had answered "that it was a matter I felt had been magnified abroad out of proper proportions and I would have more to say about it later."

"Book burning, purges & invasions of executive responsibility have obscured the bright image of America," he said. "Our prestige & moral influence have declined together with faith in our judgment & our leadership . . . but the image of a magnanimous America still stands out. . . . I doubt if anything has been lost that cannot be regained."

Stevenson said that criticism of U.S. racial bias "comes with very bad grace" from some countries. He expressed "respect" for India's "enormous undertaking" but said "you see there" discrimination of caste & race.[6]

Democrats to Meet

Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell in Washington Aug. 17 summoned Democratic leaders to Chicago Sept. 14 to give Stevenson a "welcome home" prior to a Sept. 15 meeting of the Democratic Natl. Com. One objective of the Chicago session: discussion of plans to liquidate the $270,000 campaign debt.

Deputy Dem. Natl. Chrmn. Clayton Fritchey, editor of the party's new *Democratic Digest,* a monthly magazine, announced Aug. 9 that the first issue (distributed in July) had sold more than 100,000 copies.[7]

GENERAL

Astin Reinstated

Dr. Allen V. Astin was fully reinstated by Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks Aug. 21 as Director of the Bureau of Standards. Astin had been forced to resign last March because of his disapproval of claims made for the battery additive AD-X2. He was reinstated temporarily Apr. 17 after many scientists protested.

Weeks said "best interests of the bureau & the public" would be served by keeping Astin. But he revised methods for handling new commercial products. Decisions on whether a product should be tested & adverse reports published were made the responsibility of the Commerce Secy., not the Standards Bureau director.[8]

Mrs. Hobby Criticized

Chrmn. Carl. T. Curtis (R., Neb.) of a House Ways & Means subcommittee investigating social security charged Aug. 25 that Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby's new Health, Education & Welfare Dept. was guilty of "evasion" & delay in answering his group's questions. The subcommittee had been set up May 21 to investigate social security inadequacies and to draft plans for broadening the program.[9]

(The department reported Aug. 15 that 5,600,000 people were getting $233 million a month in old age & survivors' insurance benefits at the end of June. More than 1,000,000 were children under 18.)[10]

1—see p. 273E3 2—see 213L 3—see 269E1 4—see 274D3 5—see 260E3 6—see 231D2 7—see Vol. XII, 422F 8—see 125M-126C 9—see 257C1 10—see Vol. XII, 129E

Phone Strikes

Long-lines employes of AT&T staged short walkouts in Boston, Springfield, Mass., Providence, R.I. & Philadelphia Aug. 24 & in Chicago Aug. 21 to protest "company stalling" in negotiations with the CIO Communications Workers. Talks were under way in New York on a contract covering all 22,000 AT&T-employe members of the union in 40 states.

Indiana Bell Telephone workers continued a strike begun in mid-July. 53,000 Southwestern Bell workers in Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma & parts of Illinois walked out Aug. 20.

The CWA signed a contract in Atlanta Aug. 24 with the Southern Bell System providing for $1-$3 increases for 50,000 workers in 9 states.[1]

Printers Back 'Unitypo'

400 delegates to the Intl. Typographical Union's 95th convention in Detroit voted Aug. 20 to continue Unitypo, a subsidiary publishing newspapers competing with struck papers in 11 cities. The convention rejected a minority report criticizing Unitypo as a costly experiment which had failed to win or avert strikes.[2]

Lobbying Probe Planned

The Natl. Assn. of Attorneys General ended a 3-day convention in Custer, S.D. by agreeing Aug. 21 to begin a nationwide study of lobbying practices to strengthen what its president, Harold R. Fatzer of Kansas, called "inadequate & ineffective" control laws.[3]

(The U.S. House Clerk reported Aug. 22 more than 400 registered Congressional lobbyists spent $2,377,000 in the first 6 mos. of 1953.)[4]

Mrs. FDR Heads Liberal Group

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of a newly-formed non-partisan Natl. Issues Com., announced in Washington Aug. 12 that her group would try to give Americans "the facts" on important public issues, particularly the dangers of isolationism & of "contracting economy." She said that only "liberals," regardless of party, could join. Among initial members: ex-Agri. Secy. Charles F. Brannan, ex-Interior Secy. Oscar L. Chapman, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Leon H. Keyserling, ex-head of the President's economic advisers.[5]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

New Moroccan Sultan

Sidi Moulay Mohammed ben Arafa, 64, pro-French, was installed Aug. 21 as new Sultan of Morocco.

Wide World
SIDI MOULAY

The deposed pro-Nationalist Sultan, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, was flown to exile on Corsica Aug. 20 after Berber tribesmen hostile to him were reported marching on his capital, Rabat.

Mohammed ben Youssef's ouster was brought about by a strong Moslem faction led by Thami El Glaoui, pro-French Pasha of Marrakech. The new Sultan, uncle of the banished leader, was a wealthy landowner of the Fez district respected throughout Morocco for generosity & piety.

The French made "preventive" arrests of 1,000 known Nationalist agitators to avoid hostile demonstrations when the new Sultan arrived in Rabat Aug. 22. He was granted allegiance of 19 of Morocco's 23 pashas & 317 of 323 tribal chiefs.

French Promise Reforms

Gen. Augustin Guillaume, French Resident-General in Morocco, said Aug. 24 that France hoped to institute "within 3 months" a program of governmental reforms offered the former Sultan 18 months ago. He said the program would establish a "base" for development of Moroccan self-government.[6]

Anti-French Seek UN Hearing

Arab & Asian countries asked the UN Security Council Aug. 21 to take up Moroccan Nationalist charges of "unlawful intervention" by France in Moroccan affairs.

The U.S. State Dept. voiced "deep concern" over Moroccan developments Aug. 22 but its UN delegation disclosed Aug. 25 it would support France's objection to a UN review of Moroccan affairs.

French delegate Henri Hoppenot told the Council Aug. 26 there was no threat to international peace in Morocco that would warrant UN intervention. He said the change of Sultans was decided upon by Moroccan leaders and France acted only as mediator to maintain public order.[7]

Iran Seeks U.S. Aid

The new Royalist Premier of Iran, Maj. Gen. Fazlollah Zahedi, began talks Aug. 26 with U.S. Amb. Loy W. Henderson on American aid to Iran in a financial emergency. Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, who made a triumphant return to Teheran from Rome Aug. 22, said next day the Govt. had "imperative need" of financial help "in a matter of days." He said the deposed Mossadegh regime left the Treasury empty.

The Shah said he would resume his distribution of royal estates to peasants. He called on wealthy Iranians, who usually made heavy investments outside the country, to help improve the lot of Iran's poor.

Zahedi said Aug. 22 he had no plans to settle Britain's claims for compensation for Iran's nationalized oil industry. But he announced Aug. 25 he would discard Mossadegh's plan to try to sell Iranian oil abroad at ½ the prevailing world price in defiance of foreign oil interests.

Zahedi in Control

Zahedi established a Cabinet Aug. 23 but retained personal control of defense, foreign, interior & communications affairs. Ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, who had been held at an Army Officers' club, was transferred to prison Aug. 24 to face trial for treason in defying a royal order ousting him from office. The Army & police made a nationwide search for Mossadegh lieutenants believed to have escaped. The Govt. also enforced a ban on Tudeh (Communist) activity. Iranian Communists were reported to have gone underground.[8]

Wide World
GEN. ZAHEDI

Accord on Kashmir

Prime Mins. Jawaharlal Nehru of India & Mohammed Ali of Pakistan announced in New Delhi Aug. 21 they had agreed on plans to bring about a plebiscite in Kashmir to determine its future status. Their plan called for India & Pakistan to select a plebiscite administrator by Apr. 30, 1954. He would propose ways to carry out "a fair, impartial plebiscite in the entire state."

The Nehru-Ali agreement was reached after 7 years of disagreement between India & Pakistan over Kashmir. The UN had been unable to get the 2 countries to agree on conditions under which a plebiscite should be held. Ali asked for a conference with Nehru on Kashmir after a pro-Indian coup in the state Aug. 9.[9]

French Strikes End

Strikes by railroad, postal, communications & other public service workers in France ended Aug. 26-27.

Premier Joseph Laniel won a settlement of the strikes without abandoning his Govt. economy program. He promised postal workers an unspecified year-end bonus; assured transportation workers they would not have to take advantage of an offer to extend the retirement age; promised to study the possibility of raising salaries of lowest-paid Govt. workers.

Non-Communist unions began a back-to-work movement Aug. 21 and the Red-dominated Gen. Confed. of Labor failed in efforts to keep the strikes going. Leaders of the Natl. Assembly decided Aug. 24 not to call the Assembly into an emergency session at which the Laniel Cabinet might have been turned out of office.

Strikes in metallurgical & other private industries were dwindling Aug. 27 after the Govt. promised to try to bring about collective bargaining talks.[10]

Other Foreign Highlights

British Trades Union Congress General Council recommended Aug. 25 a

1—see Vol. XII, p. 137B 2—see p. 217H 3—see 266F3 4—see 176G 5—see 241B2, 260G3 6—see 275E3 7—see Vol. XII, 410K 8—see 275D1-D3 9—see 267G2 10—see 276C1

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

FINANCE:	Week Ended Aug. 22		
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,228	*$22,228	*$23,344
Currency circulation	*$30,145	*$30,158	*$29,608
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	a**$22,912	*$22,799	*$20,900
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,515,407,047	$7,763,240,535	$8,067,276,685
England note circulation	*£1,558.632	*£1,579.5	*£1,470.886
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	5,042,740	5,057,630	4,747,301
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	147.16	148.32	149.72
Bond sales	$10,211,800	$11,584,000	$11,153,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	96.27	96.44	99.02
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	154,210	154,114	101,607
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	b6,594,750	6,538,250	6,278,900
Soft-coal output (tons)	c9,390,000	9,250,000	9,430,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	b**8,513.782	*8,463.616	*7,626.608
Carloading (cars)	b807,387	785,349	805,704
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.48⅜	$2.49½	$2.66½
Corn (bu.)	$1.92⅝	$1.90¼	$2.09¾
Cotton (lb.)	$ .337	$ .3375	$ .3955
Wholesale food index‡	d$6.67	$6.63	$6.69
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d110.8	110.6	112.2
BUSINESS:	**June**	**May**	**June 1952**
New incorporations‡	8,926	8,968	7,819
	July	**June**	**July 1952**
Consumer spending¶‡	138.5	134.0	130.2
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board)¶	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
	b95	92	95
Failures (Aug. 13)‡	150	195	141

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 aFed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Aug. 12 bAug. 15 cAug. 8 dAug. 18

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
American District Telephone Co.	J. D. Fleming*	Chrmn.†	July 28
American Express Co.	Gen. Lucius D. Clay	Dir.	July 27
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co.	Col. Roy B. White, 70	Chrmn.‡	Aug. 19
	Howard E. Simpson, 57	Pres.	Aug. 19
Canada Southern Oils, Ltd.	Stuart P. King	Pres.	Aug. 8
Cargill, Inc.	John G. Peterson	Chrmn.§	Aug. 13
Chicago American	Stuart List	Pblshr.¶	July 28
Diamond Hosiery Corp.	Abraham Feinberg[a]	Chrmn.	Aug. 13
Food Fair Stores, Inc.	Louis Stein	Pres.[g]	Aug. 25
Interstate Commerce Comm.	Edw. F. Hamm Jr.	Mng. dir.[b]	Aug. 19
Kimberly-Clark Corp.	Cola G. Parker	Chrmn.‡	Aug. 19
	John R. Kimberly	Pres.	Aug. 19
Merritt Parkway Comm.	Wm. A. Gaxton (actor)	Chrmn.	Aug. 14
Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.	Jas. M. Kennedy	Chrmn.‡[c]	Aug. 15
	Chas. A. Macfie	Pres.	Aug. 15
Stanwell Oil & Gas, Ltd.[d]	Geo. L. Noble Jr.	Pres.	Aug. 13
Thor Corp. (Chicago)	Henry C. Buckingham, 46	Pres.[e]	July 28
Todd Shipyards Corp.	John D. Reilly, 65	Chrmn.‡	Aug. 24
	Jos. Haag Jr., 57	Pres.	Aug. 24

RESIGNATION

Montgomery Ward & Co.	John E. Struggles	V. pres.[f]	Aug. 17

*Pres. of Grinnell Corp., which bought Western Union Telegraph's 62% stock interest in American District Telephone. †Succeeded W. P. Marshall, Western Union pres. ‡Was pres. §Succeeded Austen S. Cargill. ¶Succeeded Worth C. Coutney. [a]Pres. of Hamilton Hosiery Mills, which Diamond Hosiery bought. [b]New $14,800-a-yr. post. [c]Succeeded late Jas. J. Russell. [d]Stock control bought by Blair Holdings Corp. in June. [e]Succeeded late John R. Hurley. [f]32d vice pres. to quit (2d in 1953) since Sewell Avery, 79, took over Montgomery Ward in 1931 (4 presidents resigned under Avery). [g]Succeeded Geo. Friedland, who became v. chrmn.

cautious approach to further nationalizing of British industry. It said new nationalization projects must "be sound in themselves" and "capable of atracting wide public support." The TUC Council's decision reflected the views of the conservative Clement Attlee-Herbert Morrison Laborite faction as opposed to Aneurin Bevan's leftwing group.[1]

Filipino Presidential candidate Carlos P. Romulo & his Democratic Party withdrew from the Presidential race Aug. 21 and threw their support to Nacionalista nominee Ramon Magsaysay, chief opponent of Liberal Pres. Elpidio Quirino.[2]

Italian Premier Giuseppe Pella won Parliamentary votes of confidence by margins of 140-86 in the Senate Aug. 22 & 315-215 in the Chamber of Deputies Aug. 24. He promised an administration that would concentrate on adoption of a budget & other urgent measures, with more attention to economic problems than politics.[3]

Kenya Mau Mau terrorists were offered partial amnesty Aug. 23 if they would surrender to Govt. forces. Those whose only crimes were carrying arms, consorting with the Mau Mau & other lesser offenses were promised immunity from prosecution & protection from revenge by other terrorists. (The East African Appeals Court in Nairobi upheld Aug. 22 the 7-year prison sentence passed on Mau Mau leader Jomo Kenyatta.)[4]

ECONOMICS

World Sugar Pact

A provisional world sugar agreement was released by the Intl. Sugar Conference in London Aug. 24 after a month-long meeting of representatives of 50 countries.

It set a 3.25¢-4.35¢-a-lb. price range for raw sugar, an export ceiling of 5,390,000 metric tons (to free world countries). Export quotas were to rise automatically whenever world prices exceeded 4.35¢.

Cuba got the top basic export quota, 2¼ million tons. Countries under the 1951 British Commonwealth sugar agreement got annual export quotas of 2,413,793 tons in 1954 & 1955 and 2,490,018 in 1956.

The agreement was to take effect after ratification by exporting nations with 75% of the votes in a projected Sugar Council and by importing countries with 60%.[5]

Record Prices Raise Pay

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Aug. 26 that its consumer price (cost-of-living) index rose to a record 114.7% of the 1947-49 average by mid-July. This meant an automatic 1¢-an-hr. raise in September for 1,000,000 auto workers whose "escalator" wage contracts were tied to the BLS index.[6]

The BLS had reported Aug. 22 that factory workers' pay averaged $71.51 a week in mid-July. This compared with $71.63 in June, $65.44 in July 1952. The work week averaged 40.4 hours in mid-July, 40.7 in June, 39.9 in July 1952. Hourly earnings in mid-July averaged a record $1.77.

(3¢-11¢-an-hr. raises went to 45,000 Westinghouse Electric employes under a contract signed by the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers Aug. 24. The AFL Intl. Bro'hood of Electrical Workers had signed a similar contract with Westinghouse Electric Aug. 21.)[7]

Anti-Trust Developments

Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.) charged in a letter to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Aug. 23 that S. Chesterfield Oppenheim, U. of Michigan law professor whom Brownell had appointed co-chairman of a committee on anti-trust legislation, had "predetermined & well-defined ideas on destroying anti-trust safeguards." (Oppenheim's co-chairman: Asst. Atty. Gen. Stanley N. Barnes of the Anti-trust Div.)[8]

An anti-trust consent judgment against Western Newspaper Union of N.Y., E. C. Palmer & Co., Ltd. of New Orleans and Harry W. Brintnall Co. of San Francisco was entered in federal court in New York Aug. 18. They had been accused of monopolizing distribution to rural newspapers of supplies & services, including ready-print, mats & stereotypes. The judgment required them to end restraints on such business.[9]

(Dismissal of the U.S.' oldest pending anti-trust suit, an action filed against Columbia Gas & Electric Co. in Delaware 15 years ago, was announced July 23. The Govt. had sought to force Columbia to dispose of security holdings in American Fuel & Power Co. and its subsidiaries Inland Gas. Corp. & Kentucky Fuel Gas Corp. The Justice Dept. said this was accomplished, in effect, when U.S. Dist. Judge H. Church Ford of Kentucky, ruling that Columbia had violated anti-trust law, rejected its claims against the debtor companies.)

EDUCATION

Teachers Union Meets

The AFL Amer. Fed. of Teachers, at its 36th annual convention (Aug. 17-21 in Peoria, Ill.), voted 219-80 to ban racial segregation in its 400 locals

1—see pp. 198P, 137A, 133P 2—see 201H-J
3—see 276A1 4—see 226E2, 134H 5—see 23G
6—see 268C1 7—see Vol. XII, 89P 8—see 215L
9—see Vol. XII, 51D-E

Aug. 18. Carl J. Megel of Chicago, re-elected president, urged militant steps against communism, McCarthyism & loyalty oaths for teachers. He proposed procedural reform of McCarthy's Senate Permanent Subcom. on Investigations. He called for more U.S. aid to education and said more teachers were leaving than joining the profession because of low pay.[1]

Schools Oppose Govt. Clause

14 universities declined to renew contracts with the U.S. Armed Forces Institute to supply correspondence courses for servicemen because of a clause permitting Govt. "disapproval" of faculty members, the Defense Dept. said Aug. 21. 28 colleges had signed. 5 were undecided. Universities refusing: Wis., Calif., Ga., Ill., Kan., La. State, Mich., Minn., Neb., N.M., N.C., Wyo., W. Ky. State, Ore. State.[2]

OBITUARIES

Bert Andrews, 52, chief Washington correspondent of *N.Y. Herald Tribune,* 1947 Pulitzer Prize winner; Aug. 21 in Denver of heart ailment.

Ex-Rep. Harold Knutson, 72, Republican Congressman from Minnesota 1917-49; Aug. 21 in Wadena, Minn. of heart disease.

Mrs. Mary Purnell, 91, co-founder with husband Benjamin of House of David colony in Benton Harbor, Mich.; Aug. 19 in Benton Harbor.

Carl (Charlie) Ritter, 85, proprietor of fashionable Park Hotel in Bad Homburg, Germany; Aug. 24 in Bad Homburg.

SPORTS

U.S. Tennis Doubles

Winners of the U.S. doubles tennis tourney in Brookline, Mass. Aug. 23: (men's)—Mervyn Rose & Rex Hartwig of Australia, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4 over Gardnar Mulloy & Wm. Talbert of the U.S.; (women's)—Doris Hart & Shirley Fry, 6-3, 7-9, 9-7 over Margaret duPont & Louise Brough.

Other Winners

A. G. Vanderbilt's Native Dancer, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $112,600 American Derby in Chicago Aug. 22 for $66,500. . . . Doug Ford of Harrison, N.Y., won the $25,000 Montreal golf open Aug. 23 for $5,000 prize. . . . Donald Byrne of Brooklyn, a Yale student, won the U.S. Chess Fed. open championship in Milwaukee Aug. 22. . . . England defeated Australia in London Aug. 19 for the first English victory in 21 years in the international cricket championships.

Grand American trapshooting champions in Vandalia, Ohio: all-events (Aug. 22)—Ned Lilly of Stanton, Mich.; trapshooting Grand Amer. Handicap (Aug. 21)—Raymond A. Williams of Eaton, Ohio; clay targets (Aug. 18)—Fred D. Waldcock Jr. of Sandusky, Ohio.

1—see Vol. XII, p. 292A-B 2—see p. 31K 3—see 268F2 4—see Vol. IX, 272A-B 5—see Vol. IX, 280N 6—see Vol. XII, 244N

MISCELLANEOUS

Kinsey on Women

Almost all American women violate some of the accepted sexual taboos, according to reviews & summaries of Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey's *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female,* which the U. of Indiana professor authorized for advance publication Aug. 20.

An 842-page sequel to Kinsey's best-selling *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (265,000 copies sold at $6.50 & $7.50 since 1948), it was scheduled by the medical publisher W. B. Saunders Co. of Philadelphia for Sept. 14 publication at $8 a copy.

The book represented 15 years' research by Kinsey & 13 collaborators of the Institute for Sex Research, Inc. at the U. of Indiana in Bloomington. It was based largely on interviews with 5,940 females—a sample Kinsey conceded was not sufficiently representative. All questioning was done by Kinsey & 3 of his co-authors, Drs. Wardell B. Pomeroy, Clyde E. Martin & Paul H. Gebhard. The book's profits were to go to the institute for further research, as had profits from the predecessor volume on males.

Women Admit Sex Practices

Kinsey's new book indicated that women have less sex drive then men and engage in less forbidden sexual activity. It also showed this major difference in male & female sexual capacity which apparently caused many American marriage maladjustments: the sexual peak in men is reached in the mid-teens, then sexuality declines steadily; the peak for women is delayed until the late twenties, but sexuality then seems to remain constant until advanced age.

A marked change in American sex habits took place after World War I, when more women began indulging in premarital petting & intercourse.

Half of the women interviewed admitted premarital intercourse although 50% of them only with their fiancés. 26% of the married women confessed to extra marital intercourse (frequently with the husbands' encouragement)—60% of them with more than one man. 99% admitted premarital petting, 62% masturbation, 1/5 homosexuality and 3.6% sexual contact with animals. The rates for premarital & extramarital intercourse, homosexuality & animal sexuality were only about half as high as those for men. Although almost all men achieved orgasm before marriage, only about ⅔ of women did and about 10% of them never found full sexual satisfaction even after marriage.

Kinsey's findings received a mixed reception. Many writers, educators & social science workers hailed them as an important contribution to man's knowledge of himself. Others, including some religious leaders, denounced Kinsey's research as obscene, based on faulty data or concerned with matters better left uninvestigated.

Greek Quake Aftermath

Greek relief & army officials estimated Aug. 17 that 600-700 persons were killed and 1,500 seriously injured by a series of earthquakes on Greece's Ionian Sea islands of Cephalonia, Zante & Ithaca beginning Aug. 11. After-shocks were felt as late as Aug. 15. By Aug. 13, fire had completed the devastation of Zakinthos, a town of 15,000 on Zante, and of Argostolion, Cephalonia's chief port (pop. 10,000).

Emergency aid was rushed to the islands by the U.S. 6th Fleet and British, New Zealand, Israeli, French, Italian & Greek navies. U.S. ships began quitting the islands Aug. 17 after handing out so much food—$500,000 worth—that 6th Fleet men had to go on short rations.

The League of Red Cross Societies said in Geneva Aug. 20 that Red Cross organizations of 17 nations had contributed nearly $500,000 in relief. The UN Intl. Children's Emergency Fund approved Aug. 21 a $100,000 allocation to aid 43,000 mothers & children on the islands.

U.S. & British authorities in Greece said the most pressing need was shelter for 118,000 inhabitants of the islands. It was estimated that 20,000 homes had been destroyed completely and 3,000 others damaged.

Greek Finance Min. Constantine Papayannis said Aug. 21 that Greece still intended to maintain a 160,000-man army and use more than 51% of the budget for the military. He said foreign aid would be needed for reconstruction of quake-devastated areas. U.S. diplomatic & aid officials indicated, however, that they expected the Greeks & especially the islanders themselves to take primary responsibility for reconstruction.[3]

Submarine Depth Record

The 50-ft. Bathyscaphe FNR-S3, a "depth boat" designed by French Naval Engr. Pierre Henri Willm, was taken down to a record depth of 2,100 meters (6,888) ft. by Willm & French Navy Capt. Nicolas Maurice Huot in the Mediterranean Sea Aug. 14.[4]

Married

N.Y. Post publisher Dorothy Schiff, 50, owner of Los Angeles radio station KLAC and television station KLAC-TV, to Rudolph Goldschmidt Sonneborn, 55, chemical-&-petroleum industrialist & Zionist leader, in Los Angeles Aug. 18 (her 4th, his 2d).[5] . . . Author J. B. Priestley, 59, to novelist Jacquetta (Jessie) Hawkes, 42, in London July 23 (his 3d, her 2d). (Priestley had been named correspondent when Mrs. Hawkes was divorced by Oxford Prof. Charles Hawkes.)[6]

Divorced

Film actress Jane Powell, 24, from insurance salesman Geary Steffen Jr.; Aug. 6 in Hollywood (incompatibility) . . . Singer Billy Eckstine, 36, from Mrs. June Eckstine, 32; July 30 in Los Angeles (mental cruelty).